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| **Key terms** | **Definition** |
| http://www.britannica.com/blogs/wp-content/uploads/2008/04/pericles.jpgPericles | An aristocrat, Greek politic figure who was part of creating a democratic political structure. He connects to the political since he was the one to develop a major political structure. |
| Peloponnesian Wars | A war between the Sparta and Athens from 431-404 BCE, Won by the Athenians. It connects to interactions, (the interaction between the city-states in Greece). |
| Sparta | A city-state in Greece with military values, women had equal rights to men and dominated/large population of slaves. Relates to all categories/ influenced all. |
| Athens | The leading and highest population, city-state in Greece that developed democracy, created arts, philosophies, and science. Relates to all categories. |
| Hellenistic period | Influenced by the Hellenes (Greeks). Hellenistic kings created trade that flourished (connecting to economy= trade) and established important scientific centers (intellectual= science) |
| Roman republic | A type of political structure in Rome. Roman citizens gathered in periodic assemblies to elect various magistrates to represent the interest of the commonwealth. Consisted of a legislative body Senate (all executive office) and two consuls, sharing a primary executive power. Connect to political since it is a political structure. |
| Punic War | A bloody and vicious war between the Romans and Carthage with their general, where the Romans won and conquered the entire empire, eastern Mediterranean through the Greece and Egypt. It connects to interactions. (Interaction between Rome and invading forces.) |
| [Julius.Caesar.2]Julius Caesar | The general victorious in the civil wars in 45BCE when Roman republic’s politics grew unstable and the poor rebelled. He ended traditional institutions of Roman State. It relates to interaction, interacts in Rome and also relates to political he changed the bases of roman structure. |
| Augustus Caesar | He was Julius’s grand-nephew and seized power in 27 BCE. He established the basic structure of the Roman Empire. He relates to political, affecting its structure. |
| Direct democracy | A type of political structure in Athens, which citizens participated in general assemblies, to make major decisions of the state. Executive officers chosen to used their power and were subjected to review by the assemblies. Any citizen was able to serve. It relates to political (political structure). |
| aristotleAristotle | A philosopher stressed the importance of moderation and balance in human behavior. He opposed instability of many political lives and excesses the gods themselves. He connected to religion because he influenced many people/followers to believe in his theories. |
| http://t3.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:4Ysro5ee5Am4vM:http://www.kidspast.com/images/socrates.jpg&t=1Socrates | He was a philosopher born in 469BCE, in Athens. He spoke to pupils that the chief duty of human is “the improvement of the soul”. He had the theory of rational inquiry by the means of skeptical questions. He influenced later philosophy, Plato. He relates to religion (he gives philosophies for people to live by.) |
| http://library.thinkquest.org/06aug/00313/Olympic-rings.pngOlympic Games | Created by the Greek city-states it was an athletic competion between all men. ( some one vitorous was treated with fame like royality) It relates to technology was an modern adavance in sports. |